

THE STUDY OF COMPLEX COMPOUND SENTENCES IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: This article analyzes complex sentences, particularly the structural-semantic features of complex syntactic constructions with equal components and their role in speech. It examines coordination and subordination relations between simple sentences, as well as the role of conjunctions and particles as derivational operators. Special attention is given to adversative conjunctions, the phenomenon of the double operator, appositive constructions, and processes of syntactic derivation. The article shows that the parts of a complex sentence are connected not only semantically but also structurally and pragmatically, and their interpretation is considered within the framework of microtext theory.

Keywords: complex sentence, complex syntactic construction with equal components, syntactic derivation, derivational operator.

A compound sentence is a sentence formed by combining two or more simple sentences. The simple sentences in a compound sentence are in an equal or subordinate relationship. In literary languages, more complex compound sentences are often used for natural landscapes, that is, landscapes. More complex compound sentences used in literary languages depict a more natural landscape. *“The sun set behind the mountains, a gentle breeze blew in the fields, silence fell over the village, the soft sound of cattle bells was heard in the distance - the evening landscape reigned everywhere.”* (Said Ahmad – novel “Horizon”) In the press, complex compound sentences found on the journalistic pages of works of fiction, events are recounted, important places are explained, and the results of actions and situations are shown: *“The village life during the war years was not easy: men went to the front, women and children worked in the fields, there were many difficulties, but the people were patient, and finally the days of victory came.”* (Otkir Hoshimov – novel “Between Two Doors”). In compound sentences expressing complex social phenomena, the idea develops gradually, one image is replaced by another, and along with a comprehensive imagination, it evokes deep feelings in the reader.

For example:

“She’rim! Yana o’zing yaxshisan,
Boqqa kirsang, gullar sharmanda.
Bir men emas, hayot shaxsisan,
Jonim kabi yashaysan manda.”

(From the poetry collection of Osman Nasir)

“Yoshlik bir kun gullab ochilib,
Tongda qushlar shukuhi yangrar,
Osmonda quyosh nur sochib,
Ko‘nglimda orzu bo‘lar ming rang.”

(Classic image in the style of Erkin Vohidov)

Bu xildagi gaplarning ba’zi tiplari bir-birini to‘ldirish uchun ishlatiladi, anniqrog‘i sodda gaplarning har biri ayrim voqea-hodisalar haqida xabar-hukm bildirib kelmaydi, aksincha to‘ldiradi, izohlaydi; qo‘shimcha tafsilot beradi; yana bittasi oldingi fikrlarni kengaytiradi, kuchaytiradi, yangi ma’no bo‘yoqlari va ta’siriy belgilarni olib kiradi. Bunda gradatsiya hosil bo‘ladi. G. A. Abdurakhmonov rightly points out that connected sentences are the least studied of all compound sentences, not only in Turkic languages, but also in other systematic languages.⁸⁵ However, even so, we can say that in Uzbek linguistics, there is a candidate's dissertation on the topic of "The structure of connected sentences in the modern Uzbek literary language", written by S. Ravshanova under the supervision of Professor U. Tursunov and defended in 1969.⁸⁶

In traditional linguistics, the formation of a connected compound sentence with the connective type *va*, *ham*, *hamda* as well as with the participation of the *-da*, *-yu* suffixes is shown. However, the analysis of factual language materials proves the active use of the *-da*, *-yu* suffixes of the connective type *ba* of the equal-component MSQ in the modern Uzbek language. Therefore, below we will talk about the syntactic derivation of equal-component MSQs with the participation of these means acting as derivation operators.⁸⁷

It should be noted that the connective and is often used in written speech as a factor forming the derivation of the MSQ. In the current oral speech of the Uzbek language, the suffixes *-da*, *-yu* are often actively used instead. The syntactic derivation of the MSQ is based on the combination of at least two sentences in a certain derivational process, which are related to each other both semantically and syntactically. The main reason for this is that the MSQ relies on a new operator that forms the syntactic derivation of a derivative made from derivatives. The operator of an equal-component MSQ expressed by a conjunction also acts as a transposer in the process of combining two independent clauses. Because the derivation of the MSQ implies the result of the transformation event. However, one should not understand syntactic derivation and transformation as analogous phenomena, syntactic derivation is broad, it includes both the method of direct participants and transformation. This can be imagined as follows: The key to the treasure chest is language and the key to it is a

⁸⁵ Qarang: Абдурахмонов Ф. А. Қўшма гап синтаксиси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1964. – 61 б.

⁸⁶ Qarang: Равшанова С. Боғланган қўшма гапларда зидлов боғловчилари билан бириккан содда гапларнинг фикрий муносабатлари хақида // Докл.научно-теор.конф. – Бухара,1957; Дарак ва сўроқ гапдан ташкил топган боғланган қўшма гаплар // Тошкент пед-интининг илмий асарлари, 98-том,1972; Структура сложносочинённых предложений в современном узбекском литературном языке // Автореф.канд.дис. –Ташкент, 1969.

⁸⁷ Турниёзов Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида тенг компонентли мураккаб синтактик қурилмалар деривацияси. Монография. – Самарканд: СамДЧТИ нашри – 2008. – 39 б.

word (A. Navoi). The basic structure is considered to be the minimum form of a sentence and consists of the relationship of the most important elements for the sentence. It can be expressed by the symbols S (subject), V (predicate). Accordingly, the basic structure is not a product of syntactic derivation, but rather a basal object that allows for a derivational direction. If any element X is added to the SV structure, then a derivative is formed: *Shoikrom (S) xomush (X) o'tirardi (V)*.

As mentioned in the previous chapter of our work, syntactic derivation does not occur without an operator. The operator can be real-expressive (i.e. expressed by some morphological means) or null-expressive (i.e. without the participation of a morphological means). In this case, it is null-expressive. In this case, the distributive relationship between the word *хамуш* (X) and the word *отылдары* (V) and, as a result, their direct connection is of great importance. So, in the given example, syntactic derivation is formed by means of a semantic operator with a null expression.⁸⁸

In the later stages of syntactic derivation, real operators began to be used: *Shoikrom sandal cheida khomush otsotardi* -operator -da. *Shoikrom sandal cheida khomush otsotardi* -operator -da suffix. *Shoikrom ayvon (-ning) töridey ...* -operator -da affix. An affix is a syntactic device that gives additional meaning to the content of the leading clause. From this point of view, it is appropriate to call a complex syntactic structure with connectives an affixed complex syntactic device. Based on this, such structures cannot be included in equal-component MSQs formed by connectives.

In our opinion, when a sentence that provides additional information is attached to another sentence, there is every reason to call it an auxiliary device. However, an auxiliary device should be distinguished from a parcellation. Because the phenomenon of parcellation requires the division of a certain idea, while an auxiliary device means an addition that is attached to the message given in the leading sentence.⁸⁹

In addition, the semantic weights of the components of the applied complex device do not indicate an equality relationship. We can see that in the current Uzbek language, the main operator of the syntactic derivation of the equal-component MSQ with the associative conjunction is *ve*. In addition, the grammatical synonyms of this conjunction -da, -yu are actively used. However, despite this, the choice of operator in the derivational process in which the formation of the equal-component MSQ with the associative conjunction is possible cannot be called free.

Ammo, lekin, biroq kabi zidlov bog'lovchilari teng komponentli murakkab sintaktik qurilma gaplarda ishlatiladi, shu sababli ular zidlov bog'lovchili murakkab sintaktik qurilmalar sintaktik derivatsiyasining operatori vazifasida keladi hamda ikkinchi operand tarkibida keladi.

⁸⁸ Турниёзов Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида тенг компонентли мураккаб синтактик қурилмалар деривацияси. Монография. – Самарқанд: СамДЧТИ нашри – 2008. – 32 б.

⁸⁹ Qarang: Гаффаров А. А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида парцеллятив ва иловали қурилмаларнинг синтактик деривацияси // Номзодлик дис. автореферати. – Самарқанд – 1997. – 23 б.

In any type of equal-component MSQs, the connecting part does not enter the basic structures of the components. This is because the syntactic derivation operator is introduced from outside into the structure of the derivation being formed. In this case, the choice of operator is related to the speaker's desire and the requirements of the speech environment. This situation also provides an opportunity for the choice of syntactic structures. Let us refer to the following example to prove the idea:

Buxoroga ketganiga yigirma kun bo'ldi.

Bu Abu Bakr Kalaviyga yilday tuyuldi.

Available operators: *ammo, lekin, biroq, -sa ham, -sa -da, -ga* The derivational process and the paradigm of derivatives are as follows:

1. *Buxoroga ketganiga yigirma kun bo'ldi-yu, Abu Bakr Kalaviyga bu yilday tuyuldi.*
 (M. Ali. Sarbadorlar).

2.

Buxoroga ketganiga yigirma kun bo'lgan bo'lsa-da, bu Abu Bakr Kalaviyga yilday tuyuldi.

3.

Buxoroga

ketganiga yigirma kun bo'lgan bo'lsa ham, bu Abu Bakr Kalaviyga yilday tuyuldi.

4. *Buxoroga ketganiga*

yigirma kun bo'lganiga qaramay, Abu Bakr Kalaviyga bu yilday tuyuldi.

5. *Buxoroga ketganiga yigirma kun bo'ldi,*

ammo bu Abu Bakr Kalaviyga yilday tuyuldi.

In a given derivational process, several syntactic structures can be formed. We can see that there are real derivational conditions for the occurrence of different variants of MSQ with antonymous connectives and MSQ with an unobstructed subordinate clause and the emergence of derivational paradigms. In any case, the operator is observed to be activated outside the levels of operand structures, without entering them. However, it is also possible to imagine the components of MSQ with equal components as independent sentences, leaving the connective in the second of them. However, in such a case, according to its syntactic function, it is used as an autonomous moneme, that is, a speech unit that does not participate in giving syntactic function and speech activity to other elements of the syntactic structure, and is also not dependent on other elements of the sentence in any way.

In our opinion, this observation is partly related to the semantic expression of the components of the independent subordinate clause. In the independent subordinate clause formed with the participation of the antonym, not only the event expressed in the second part, but also the expression of the action given in both components, is fully realized. The main reason for this is that each of the components of the independent subordinate clause is based on a separate basic structure. The syntactic formation of independent subordinate clauses is based on the basic structure of the main clause. Therefore, the occurrence of the event expressed in the main clause is important in this case.

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